№* 5573.149

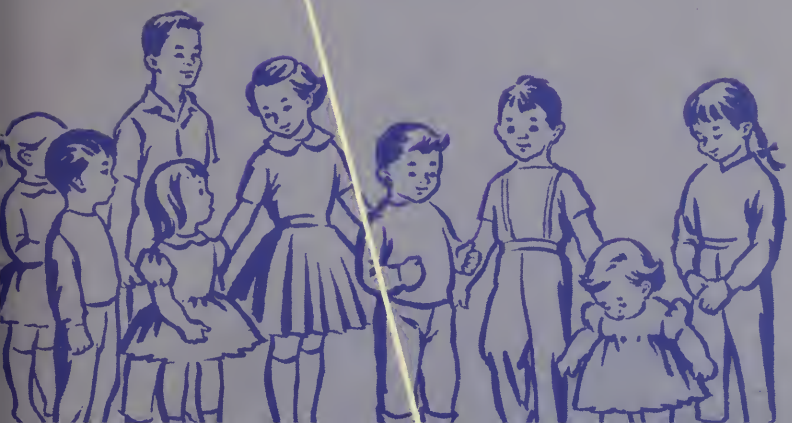
379-389

GIVEN BY

U. S. SUPT OF DOCUMENTS

387

children who receive services from public child welfare agencies



Each year the Children's Bureau publishes a report on the number of children receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies. But this is the first study of the characteristics of these children—their age, sex, color, their living arrangements, the marital status of their parents, and so on—that has been made since 1945. The situation today differs from that of fifteen years ago in many ways, which we all want to know about.

This study does not cover the whole field of child welfare work in the United States. In the first place, it is limited to public welfare services and in many communities these are supplemented by the services of voluntary agencies, frequently on a planned basis. A similar study of the voluntary agencies would be very valuable. And even within the public welfare field, the responses on which this study is based represent only three-fifths of the children receiving these services.

In spite of these limitations, the study gives us valuable information on the public child welfare programs in a large group of States and allows us to make generalizations of a kind that have not been possible on a national scale for many years. The Children's Bureau is planning to follow this very soon with a second study which will give us information on the problems these children present, on why they become dependent or neglected, and which we hope will be more solidly representative of the country as a whole.

Katherine B. Oettinger

Katherine B. Oettinger
Chief, Children's Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration Children's Bureau 1960

children who receive services from public child welfare agencies

HELEN R. JETER

Chief, Child Welfare Studies Branch

Division of Research

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 25 cents

Boston Public Library
Superintendent of Documents

MAR 9 - 1961

DEPOSITORY

contents

	Page
Characteristics, 1959	1
Children in the homes of parents	4
Children in homes of relatives	6
Children in adoptive homes	7
Children in foster family boarding homes	9
Children in institutions	11
Children whose parents had died	17
Children of unmarried parents	18
Children of divorced, deserted or separated parents	19
Children whose parents were married and living together	19
Nonwhite children	20
Children receiving child benefits under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act	22
Children in families receiving public assistance	24
Age and whereabouts of child	24
The agency and the child	25
Methodology	29
1959 compared with 1945	32
Conclusions and suggestions for further study	36
Appendix tables	39

appendix tables

Table 1.	Children receiving child welfare casework services, by whereabouts of child, Census region, and State, March 31, 1959	40
Table 2.	Children receiving child welfare casework services, by marital status of parents, and State, March 31, 1959	44
Table 3.	Children receiving child welfare casework services, by age, and State, March 31, 1959	46
Table 4.	Whereabouts of child, percent distribution by marital status of parents, March 31, 1959	48
Table 5.	Marital status of parents, percent distribution by whereabouts of child, March 31, 1959	49
Table 6.	Percentage of nonwhite children in total receiving child welfare casework services, by Census region and State, 1959 and 1945	50
Table 7.	Children in institutions for dependent and neglected children on November 30, 1958, and number and percent receiving casework services in such institutions from public welfare agencies on March 31, 1959, by State	52
Table 8.	Children in institutions for delinquent children on November 30, 1958, and number and percent receiving casework services in such institutions from public welfare agencies on March 31, 1959, by State	53

Page

Table 9. Children receiving child welfare casework services in families receiving public assistance, and number and percent of children receiving child welfare casework services and child benefits under Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance, March 31, 1959 54

Table 10. Whereabouts of child, percent distribution by month and year of last contact or service by agency, March 31, 1959 56

Table 11. Whereabouts of child, percent distribution by number of months since last agency contact with parents of children not living in home of parents or in adoptive home, March 31, 1959 57

Table 12. Whereabouts of child, percent distribution by number of years since service was last initiated, March 31, 1959 58

Table 13. Age of child, percent distribution by whereabouts, March 31, 1959 59

Table 14. Whereabouts of child, percent distribution by age, March 31, 1959 60

children who receive services from public child welfare agencies

Characteristics, 1959

This is a study of 220,812 children in 45 States. These children were receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies on March 31, 1959.

Child welfare services are social services that supplement or substitute for parental care and supervision to protect and to promote the welfare of children and to prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation. Such services help to overcome problems that result in dependency, neglect or delinquency. When it is necessary, children are provided care away from their own homes in foster family homes, in adoptive homes, in child-caring institutions or in other facilities.[1]

This service includes developing community facilities and community awareness of child welfare problems, selecting adoptive parents, finding suitable foster families, licensing foster family homes and institutions, and other tasks. But an essential part of the service is directly with the child himself and his family. As one State report indicates, "child welfare service means helping a child who is having trouble getting along with himself, his family or his community. The helping process includes getting to know the child and his family, and other people involved, well enough to know what has caused the trouble and how to help straighten it out." [2] This service is child welfare casework and is the service reported on in this study.[3]

Forty-five State departments of public welfare cooperated with the Children's Bureau in this study of the characteristics of children receiving services on March 31, 1959. The 220,812 children were about 61 percent of the total number of children (362,000) receiving child welfare services from public child welfare agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on that date.[4]

Nearly three-fourths were white, over one-fourth were nonwhite.

---

[1] Adapted from Report of Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Document No. 92, p. 3.

[2] A number of States have published their own reports. This is a quotation from the New Mexico Department of Public Welfare: Characteristics of Children Receiving Child Welfare Services on March 31, 1959, p. 1.

[3] By definition the study was limited to children receiving casework services from public child welfare agencies.

[4] The 8 States that did not report were California, Connecticut, Georgia, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington. See "Methodology," p. 29, for effects on the data of omission of these States.

There were more boys than girls, 119,380 to 101,432; 54 to 46 percent.

Fifty-three percent of these children, 115,436, were living in the homes of parents or relatives. (Only 39 percent of the total 362,000 children were in the homes of parents or relatives.) The children studied included about 81 percent of all children served by public child welfare agencies in the United States in the homes of parents or relatives on that date.[5]

Of the children in homes of parents or relatives 16 percent were living with relatives, 84 percent with their own parents.

Slightly over 6 percent, or 13,744 children, were in adoptive homes.

Twenty-nine percent, 63,889 children, were in other foster family homes. Most of these, 60,039, were in foster family boarding homes; 3,192 were in free foster family homes; and 658 were in foster family homes in which they worked either for wages or for their board and care.

Of the remaining children, 22,492 were in institutions where they were receiving child welfare casework services from State or local departments of public welfare,[6] 4,421 were "elsewhere," including hospitals, sanatoria, boarding schools, independent living arrangements, armed services, etc. The whereabouts of 830 were unknown to State departments of public welfare, although local records probably would have located most of these.

The children in institutions were mainly in those for dependent and neglected children (13,221) but 5,426 were in institutions for delinquent children, 1,542 in institutions for mentally retarded, 852 in institutions for physically handicapped, 955 for emotionally disturbed and 496 in homes for unmarried mothers.

The average age of the children was about 10 years (mean 9.9, median 10.2). Six percent were under 15 months old (2,222 were under 3 months), 18 percent were from 15 months to 5¼ years, 26 percent were from 5¼ to 10¼, about 23 percent were from 10¼ to 14¼ and 23 percent were 14¼ to 18¼ years. Only 4 percent were 18¼ years or over.

Thirty-five percent of the children had parents who were married and still living together.

Thirty-two percent had parents who were divorced, separated or deserted. The number separated or deserted exceeded the number divorced, 38,009 compared with 30,392.

---

[5] The number of children receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies in all States is published annually in the Children's Bureau Statistical Series.

[6] The study did not include institutional care in general, but only those children to whom a public welfare agency was giving service while the child was in an institution.

Nineteen percent of the children, 40,468, had parents who had never been married to each other.

Only 14 percent had lost one or both parents through death, only 1 percent had lost both parents. The father's death was reported for 14,640 children, the mother's for 12,828, both parents for 3,291.

The median length of service by the public welfare agency since service was last initiated was 1.3 years. Nearly two-thirds of the children had been receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies for only 2¼ years or less, nearly one-half for 1¼ years or less. Only 14 percent had received service for 5¼ years or more and only 3 percent for 11¼ years or more.

The public welfare agencies responsible for child welfare services to these children had made some contact with more than three-fourths of them, or their families, foster parents, or responsible institutional personnel during the 3 months preceding the report; for 57 percent this contact had been within the past month. Ninety-five percent had received some service during 1959 or 1958. For 5 percent, however, the agencies reported no contact either in 1958 or in 1959.

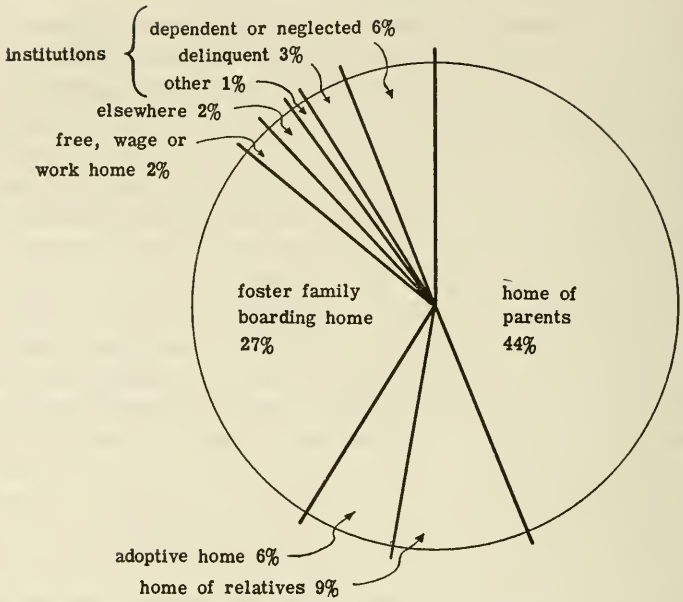
The reporting agencies had had contact within the past 3 months with parents of 59 percent of the children in the homes of relatives, in foster family homes or in institutions, who had parents alive and whose parents' whereabouts were known. For 10 percent of such children the agencies had had no contact with the parents for over 2 years.

Nineteen percent of the children lived in families in which public assistance was received. This was Aid to Dependent Children under the Social Security Act for 14 percent and some other form of public assistance for 5 percent.

A small proportion, about 5 percent, received benefits under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance provision of the Social Security Act. About 37 percent of these were living in the homes of parents, 16 percent in the homes of relatives, 28 percent in foster family boarding homes and 13 percent in institutions.

The characteristics of the children studied are discussed in greater detail in the following pages.

While the study covered 220,812 children, these children were located in only 45 States. Conclusions regarding the Nation as a whole cannot be drawn, therefore, without extreme caution. Moreover, the study was confined to public welfare agencies. Some of the apparent gaps in service in certain States may have been filled by voluntary agencies, on a planned basis, in local communities. Finally, the limitations of a study pursued by the States from case records alone are obvious. Social welfare practice can be evaluated only by careful, detailed, analytic study, which was beyond the defined scope of this inquiry.



220,812 children in 45 States

Children in the Homes of Parents

For the entire group of children studied the largest single category was service to the child in his own home, living with his own parents.

Casework for children living with their own parents is initiated either by the family which requests help from the child welfare agency or by the agency upon complaint by someone that a child is being neglected, abused or exploited.[7] In the first instance, the parent seeks help about the child in relation to behavior problems, emotional adjustment, parent-child relationships, mental retardation, physical handicaps or other problems that affect the child's adjustment to his home and to the community. The agency-client relationship thus established may continue as long as the parent and agency find the relationship helpful. In the second instance, the agency initiates help to the parent in order to protect a child reported to be neglected or abused. In severe cases this protective service may result in removal of the child from the home through court procedure because it has been impossible for the agency and the family to improve the conditions that led to the complaint.

[7] See *Child Welfare Services, How They Help Children and Their Parents.* Children's Bureau Publication No. 359, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957. 94 pp.

Of the 220,812 children studied, 96,640, or 44 percent of the total, were living in the homes of parents. (Appendix Table 1)

How many of these children were receiving protective services initiated by the agency upon complaint that a child was neglected or abused, and how many were receiving casework at the request of the parent or child was not asked in this study. However, more recent reports from 20 States show that, in general, nearly 49 percent of the cases of children receiving service in their own homes are children who come to the attention of the agency because of neglect or abuse. For the country as a whole the number of these neglected or abused children may be as high as 50,000 or 60,000.

These children living with their own parents averaged 10 years old, about the same as children living under other arrangements. There were smaller proportions, however, of the very youngest, 1¼ years old or less (4 percent as against 8 percent in other living arrangements), and smaller proportions of those 14¼ years and older. About 51 percent were between 5¼ and 14¼ years old.[8]

Although all of these children were living with parents, only one-half (about 48,000) had two parents who were married and living together. For the white children this proportion was 55 percent, for the nonwhite 36 percent. (Table 1)

The other half of the children living with parents had homes broken by divorce, desertion, separation or death of a parent, or the parents had never been married to each other, and the child was presumably living with one, not two of his own parents.

Table 1. CHILDREN IN HOMES OF PARENTS, BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS AND COLOR

Marital status of parents	Number	Percent distribution		
		Total	White	Nonwhite
Total, 45 States	96,097	100	100	100
Married	47,916	51	55	36
Divorced	12,279	13	15	5
Deserted or separated	14,364	15	13	22
Father dead	6,181	6	6	7
Mother dead	2,613	3	3	3
Unmarried	11,465	12	8	27
Unknown	1,279	----	----	----

For 28 percent the parents were divorced, deserted or separated. When these several marital situations are combined there are no differences between the white and nonwhite; divorce is simply less frequent than separation or desertion for the nonwhite families.

[8] The quarter year interval results from the questionnaire used in the study on March 31, which asked for year of birth.

Death had taken one parent of 9 percent of the children living with parents, the father in twice as many instances as the mother. Here again there were no differences between white and nonwhite children.

Eight percent of the white children in this group and 27 percent of the nonwhite children were living with an unmarried parent.

Service to children in the homes of parents had begun more recently than service to children living in other circumstances. The median length of such service was 1.0 year. (See Table 14) For about 20 percent of the children in homes of parents service had been last initiated within the preceding 3 months, for another 39 percent within the preceding 1¼ years. Less than one-quarter had received service for as long as 3¼ years. While service for 12 percent of the children not in the homes of parents had been initiated between 1948 and 1952 and had thus been extended for from 6¼ to 11¼ years, only 4 percent in the homes of parents had received such long service.

The agency had made contact or given service to nearly one-half of the children in homes of parents within a month of the date of the report, and about 71 percent within the past 3 months. This was somewhat less recent service than that reported for children in foster family boarding homes.

Slightly over 4 percent of the children in the homes of parents were receiving childhood benefits under the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. This proportion is less than one-half the proportion who had lost one parent through death.

Children in Homes of Relatives

Among the 220,812 children reported were 9,769 boys and 9,027 girls living in the homes of relatives. They constituted between 8 and 9 percent of the total. Seventy percent were white, 30 percent nonwhite.

Except for the children in institutions for dependent and neglected children, these children were the oldest in the study. Their median age was over 11 years. Only 3 percent were less than 1¼ years, only 19 percent were less than 5¼ years. More than one-half were between 10¼ and 18¼ years old.

The largest proportion of children who had lost parents through death were in this group. Nearly 30 percent of all children living with relatives had lost one or both parents; 14 percent had lost mothers, 8 percent fathers, and about 7 percent had lost both parents. The percentages were about the same for both white and nonwhite children.

Among these children in homes of relatives over 9 percent were receiving child benefits under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability

Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. This is the largest proportion receiving such benefits found in any type of living arrangement.

Only 17 percent of the children in homes of relatives had unmarried parents, while the parents of 38 percent were divorced, deserted or separated. Sixteen percent had parents who were married and presumably living together; for white children the percentage was 19, for nonwhite children only 10 percent.

Children in Adoptive Homes

For the child who cannot have a home with his own parents adoption has long been recognized as the first choice among substitutes. The characteristics of nearly 14,000 such children in 45 States were reported by public welfare agencies that were giving service to children in adoptive homes. It is estimated that these children were nearly three-fifths of the total number of children receiving service at that time in adoptive homes from public child welfare agencies in the country as a whole. From 94,000 to 96,000 children are adopted annually.[9] Among these about 12 percent, or 11,500, have been "placed" in the adoptive home by a public welfare agency. That is, the agency has selected both the adoptive parents and the child. A larger number of children, however, have had some kind of adoption service from a public welfare agency. Most of the 45 reporting States have made legal provision for social study, either required or discretionary, before the court enters a final order for adoption of a child. In some States this applies to children placed independently of a social agency as well as to agency placements, and to children adopted either by relatives or by nonrelatives. In most States, also, a period of trial residence under supervision is required by law. The required period of residence ranges from 3 months to 1 year but may be waived in some cases. Thus the number of children in adoptive homes under study or supervision by public welfare agencies at any one time, which appears from annual reports from the States to be about 23,000 or 24,000 children, is more than twice as large as the number "placed" by public welfare agencies and adopted within the year. It is this group of some 23,000 or 24,000 children that is represented by the 14,000 children for whom characteristics were reported by 45 States in this study.

These children in adoptive homes were the youngest of all the groups studied.[10] Thirty-five percent were 1¼ years old or less, compared with 4 percent of those in the homes of parents and 7 percent

---

[9] Children's Bureau Statistical Series Number 55, page 35, gives a national estimate of 96,000 for 1958. For 1959 the total may be 100,000 or over.

[10] The median age for all children adopted in 1958 was 2.6 years, for public agency placements 9.1 months. See CB Statistical Series Number 55, p. 41.

of those in boarding homes. Over two-thirds were less than 5¼ years old and 4 percent were less than 3 months. While the average (mean) age was nearly 4½ years, the median age was between 2 and 3 years.

About 83 percent of the children in adoptive homes were white, only 17 percent nonwhite. The white children averaged about 4⅓ years old while the nonwhite children averaged just over 5 years. Over 4 percent of the white children were less than 3 months old, slightly over 1 percent of the nonwhite were so young. The median ages and third quartiles of the two groups were about the same but the first quartile of white children was under 1¼ years while that of the nonwhite children was between 1¼ and 2¼ years.

Of the 13,744 children in adoptive homes 7,278 were boys, 6,466 were girls; this is about the same proportional distribution as for the entire group. The age distribution for boys and girls was about the same. About three-quarters of both boys and girls were under 6. Small proportions were found at each age throughout the entire age range; about 1 percent each of boys and girls were over 18 years of age.

Table 2. CHILDREN IN ADOPTIVE HOMES, BY AGE AND COLOR

Age in years	White children		Nonwhite children	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total, 45 States	11,382	100	2,360	100
under ¼	478	4	25	1
¼ under 1¼	3,841	35	334	14
1¼ under 5¼	3,743	33	1,126	48
5¼ under 10¼	1,916	17	594	26
10¼ under 14¼	826	7	195	8
14¼ under 18¼	366	3	55	2
18¼ under 21¼	77	1	12	1
21¼ and over	31	(*)	2	(*)
Unknown	104		17	

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Sixty-three percent of the nonwhite children and 46 percent of the white children who were in adoptive homes had parents who were not married to each other at the time of this report. Among the parents of the white children larger proportions were divorced, deserted or separated than among the parents of nonwhite children (21 and 8 percent). For both groups the proportions who had lost parents through death was small (6 and 4 percent).

For both white and nonwhite children a fourth or more (28 and 25 percent) of the parents were married, still alive and so far as known, living together. Why these children were given in adoption

is not known, though doubtless some can be accounted for by remarriages with stepparents adopting. In some cases a parent had perhaps married after releasing the child for adoption.

The great majority (78 percent) of children in adoptive homes had received service from the agency within the 3 months immediately preceding the report; 52 percent within the past month and another 16 percent within the past 2 months.

Most of the cases of children in adoptive homes had been recently initiated, as many as 15 percent within the preceding 3 months, 63 percent within the preceding 15 months. Nearly all (93 percent) had been initiated since 1954. The median length of service was 1.0 years.

Nearly 2 percent of the children in adoptive homes were receiving children's benefits under the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. This was a smaller percentage than was found for the group as a whole.

Children in Foster Family Boarding Homes

Foster family care is usually considered to include adoptive homes (discussed in the preceding section), foster family boarding homes, free foster family homes, and work or wage homes where the older child is expected to perform some service in partial return for his care. Only 3,192 of the children studied were in free foster family homes and only 658 in wage or work homes. By far the largest proportions of children in foster family homes were in foster family boarding homes where the board was paid from public or voluntary agency funds, by the child's parents, by child benefits under OASDI, or from a combination of such sources.

After children in the homes of parents, the largest group of all the children in the study (over 60,000 or 27 percent) were in foster family boarding homes. These children were about the same age as the children living in homes of parents, but much older than the children in adoptive homes. Their average (mean) age was over 9 years. For both boys and girls the median age was between 9 and 10 years. More than 46 percent were over 10¼ years; 2 percent were over 18¼ years.

While the proportion of children in foster family boarding homes who were less than 1¼ years old is small (about 7 percent), the numbers are nearly as large as those of the same age in adoptive homes, 4,009 compared with 4,680 in these 45 States. Some of these children were doubtless in boarding homes in preparation for placement in adoptive homes.

Thirty percent of the children in boarding homes were nonwhite, compared with 17 percent in adoptive homes, and 23 percent in the homes of parents.

Table 3. CHILDREN IN FOSTER FAMILY BOARDING HOMES, BY YEAR SERVICE LAST INITIATED

Year service last initiated	Number of children	Percent distribution
Total 45 States	60, 039	100
1959	5, 507	9
1958	13, 731	23
1957	8, 747	15
1956	6, 458	11
1955	4, 824	8
1954	4, 416	7
1953	3, 103	5
1952–48	9, 310	16
1947–43	3, 309	5
Prior to 1943	455	1
Unknown	179	----------

Among the white children in foster family boarding homes 24 percent had parents who were married and were presumably living together. (Some of these may be children removed from neglectful or abusing parents.) The parents of 19 percent were divorced, of 23 percent were deserted or separated, and of 18 percent were unmarried. The proportions of those who had lost a parent by death were equally divided between those who had lost a mother and those who had lost a father, each 7 percent. Only 2 percent had lost both parents.

The nonwhite children in foster family boarding homes present quite a different picture. Only 14 percent of their parents were married and living together. Over 45 percent had unmarried parents. The proportion of those whose mother had died was over twice as large as that in which the child had lost a father (9 and 4 percent). Only 26 percent of the nonwhite children in foster family boarding homes had parents who were divorced, separated or deserted, compared with 42 percent of the white children.

The high proportion of nonwhite children of unmarried parents in foster family boarding homes probably is a result of the relatively small proportion of nonwhite children of unmarried parents for whom adoption can be arranged.

Children in boarding homes are necessarily the subject of frequent contacts with the public welfare agency. About 71 percent had had some case contact within 1 month, another 14 percent within 2 months, and an additional 5 percent within 3 months. Only 1 percent had had no contact during 1958 or 1959.

The boarding home children represent considerably longer periods of public welfare agency service than children in adoptive homes or children in the homes of parents. The median length of service was 2.6 years. Service had been initiated within the past 3 months in only 9 percent of the cases, in the last 2 years and 3 months

in only 47 percent. (Table 3) Service had extended for 7¼ years or more for nearly 22 percent of these children. The length of casework service for these children may be related to the high proportion who had living parents who were unwilling to release them for adoption but who were unable to provide them a suitable home. It may also be due to factors that make the child difficult to place in adoption, such as age, physical handicap, race.

In general, the agency's contacts with the parents of children in boarding homes were fairly recent; 59 percent had been in contact within the preceding 3 months, another 11 percent from 4 to 6 months. On the other hand, over 9 percent of the parents of children in boarding homes had had no contact with the agency for 2 years or more. Information was not available in this study on frequency of contact between parent and child.[11]

More than 5 percent of the children in foster family boarding homes were receiving child benefits under the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Children in Institutions

This study was limited to children receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare agencies. It did not attempt to cover all children in institutions. Most public child welfare agencies, however, as a matter of policy provide casework services for some if not all children in certain institutions that they do not themselves operate. Some of these children have been placed in the institution by the public welfare agency, others have been placed by parents or relatives or have been committed by a court and the public welfare agency has been given responsibility for continuing supervision and final planning.

Among the 220,812 children studied, 22,492 or 10 percent were receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare agencies while they were living in institutions. A small number of these were in institutions for the mentally retarded (1,542) and a smaller number in institutions for physically disabled children (852). The remaining 20,098 were in four types of institutions—institutions for dependent or neglected children, homes for unmarried mothers, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children and institutions for delinquent children.

In the 45 reporting States it is known from earlier reports that about 87,000 children were living in institutions of these four types on November 30, 1958. The number reported as receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare agencies on March 31, 1959,

---

[11] See Maas, Henry S. and Engler, Richard E. Jr.: *Children in Need of Parents* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959, 462 pp.), p. 423 for percentage of children in foster care who were in infrequent contact with their parents.

(20,098) was a substantial proportion of that number, 23 percent for all four types, 50 percent for residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, 24 percent for institutions for dependent or neglected children, 20 percent for institutions for delinquent children and 15 percent for homes for unmarried mothers. (Table 4)

Children in institutions for dependent and neglected children

Children living in institutions for dependent or neglected children included 7,361 boys and 5,860 girls. These children were 6 percent of the total reported in this study. They constituted, however, about 24 percent of the total number of children in institutions for dependent and neglected children in the 45 reporting States. (Appendix Table 1) In other words, on the average, departments of public welfare have undertaken casework responsibility for nearly one-quarter of the children in institutions for dependent and neglected children in 45 States. There was considerable variation in proportion, however, from State to State. The median was 18 percent, the lower quartile 9 percent and the upper quartile between 38 and 40 percent.

These children were older than those in foster family boarding homes, averaging (mean) 12 years. The median age for the boys was just over 12 years and for the girls nearly 13 years. Thirty-seven percent were from 10¼ to 14¼ years old and another 31 percent were from 14¼ to 18¼.

Table 4. CHILDREN IN SELECTED TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution [1]	Total, Nov. 30, 1958	Receiving service from public child welfare agencies, Mar. 31, 1959	
		Number	Percent of total
Total, 45 States	86, 893	20, 098	23
Institutions for dependent and neglected children	54, 501	13, 221	24
Homes for unmarried mothers	3, 265	496	15
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	1, 899	955	50
Institutions for delinquent children	27, 228	5, 426	20

[1] In addition, 2,394 children in the 1959 study were in institutions for mentally retarded and disabled children, making a total of 22,492 children in institutions of all kinds exclusive of hospitals, sanatoria and boarding schools.

About 1 percent of these children in institutions for dependent and neglected children were under 1¼ years of age and 6 percent were between 1¼ and 5¼ years old.

Seventeen percent of the children in such institutions were nonwhite, compared with 30 percent in foster family boarding homes and 17 percent in adoptive homes.

Since these children were older than those in foster family boarding homes it was to be expected that they would have parents with a somewhat different marital status. For example, only 12 percent had unmarried parents, in contrast to 26 percent of those in foster family boarding homes and 49 percent of those in adoptive homes. On the other hand, larger proportions had lost parents through death, 23 percent [12] compared with 16 percent in foster family boarding homes. There were also higher proportions of divorced parents, 22 percent compared with 15 percent in foster family boarding homes.

The contrasts in marital status between the nonwhite and white children were in the same general direction for children in institutions for dependent and neglected children as for children in foster family boarding homes, i.e. more nonwhite children proportionately had unmarried parents, fewer had divorced, deserted or separated parents. While the proportions who had lost parents through death were about the same, the nonwhite children again, as in the case of the boarding home children, had more frequently lost mothers than fathers.

The agencies reported contacts concerning 69 percent of these children in institutions for dependent and neglected children during the month preceding the report and for 81 percent within the 3 months preceding the report. Since "contact" was defined as a contact by the worker by letter, telephone or visit, with either the child, his parents, his foster parents, his guardian or responsible institutional personnel, this is a report of rather general case activity. Among the 19 percent in which there had been no contact within the past 3 months were 560 children, or 5 percent of those receiving services in institutions of this kind, for whom there had been no case activity either in 1958 or in 1959.

Although these children were older than the children in foster family boarding homes their cases were not quite of as long duration. (Table 5) The median length of service was 2.1 years. Ten percent had been initiated within the last 3 months, 37 percent in the last 1¼ years, 53 percent in the last 2¼ years. Only 15 percent had been initiated before 1953, compared with 22 percent of those in foster family boarding homes.

Consistent with recency of initiating the case is the fact that the agencies had been in contact with the parents of children in institutions for dependent and neglected children more recently, on the average, than with the parents of children in foster family boarding

[12] But only 3 percent had lost both parents.

homes. (Table 6) The parents of 67 percent of the children had had contact with the agency in the preceding 3 months, another 12 percent from 4 to 6 months. Only 6 percent had had no contact in 2 years or more. Information was not available in this study on frequency of contact between the parent and the child.

Table 5. CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, BY YEAR SERVICE LAST INITIATED

Year service last initiated	Number	Percent distribution
Total, 45 states	13, 221	100
1959	1, 321	10
1958	3, 600	27
1957	2, 034	16
1956	1, 387	11
1955	1, 130	9
1954	943	7
1953	692	5
1952–48	1, 533	12
1947–43	430	3
Prior to 1943	27	(*)
Not reported	124	----

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6. LENGTH OF TIME SINCE LAST AGENCY CONTACT WITH PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Length of time since last agency contact	Number of children	Percent distribution
Total, 41 States [1]	8, 140	100
3 months or less	5, 487	67
4–6 months	994	12
7–9 months	465	6
10–12 months	239	3
13–15 months	132	2
16–18 months	171	2
19–24 months	149	2
25 months or more	503	6

[1] Florida, Indiana, North Carolina and Wisconsin did not report this item.

Over 7 percent of the children living in such institutions who were receiving service from public welfare agencies were receiving child benefits under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Children in residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children

Ninety-two percent of the 955 children in residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children were between 5¼ and 18¼

years old. The median age of the 577 boys was between 13 and 14 years; the median age of the 378 girls was 15 years.

There were 852 white children and 103 nonwhite children, a considerably smaller percentage of nonwhite children (11 percent) than in any other living arrangement studied.

For both white and nonwhite children a higher proportion had parents married and living together than in any living arrangement other than the child's own home. (Table 7) Forty-one percent of these emotionally disturbed children had parents who were married and living together, compared with only 22 percent for all children who were not living with their parents.

Twenty percent of those in residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children had divorced parents. On the other hand, only 14 percent of all children were living with divorced parents and only 15 percent of all children not living with their parents had parents who were divorced.

Table 7. CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN, BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS AND COLOR

Marital status	Total		White children		Nonwhite children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 45 States	955	100	852	100	103	100
Married	378	41	355	43	23	23
Divorced	190	20	178	21	12	12
Deserted or separated	100	11	86	10	14	14
Father dead	85	9	73	9	12	12
Mother dead	67	7	57	7	10	10
Both parents dead	15	2	14	2	1	1
Unmarried	96	10	67	8	29	28
Unknown	24	----	22	----	2	----

Correspondingly smaller percentages had lost parents through death and only 10 percent had parents who were not married.

The median length of service to these children was 2.4 years or slightly less than that in foster family boarding homes.

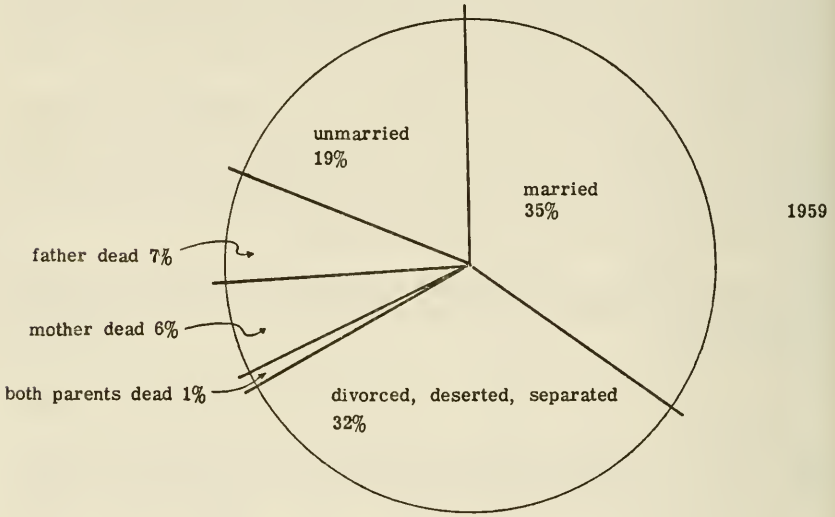
Children in homes for unmarried mothers

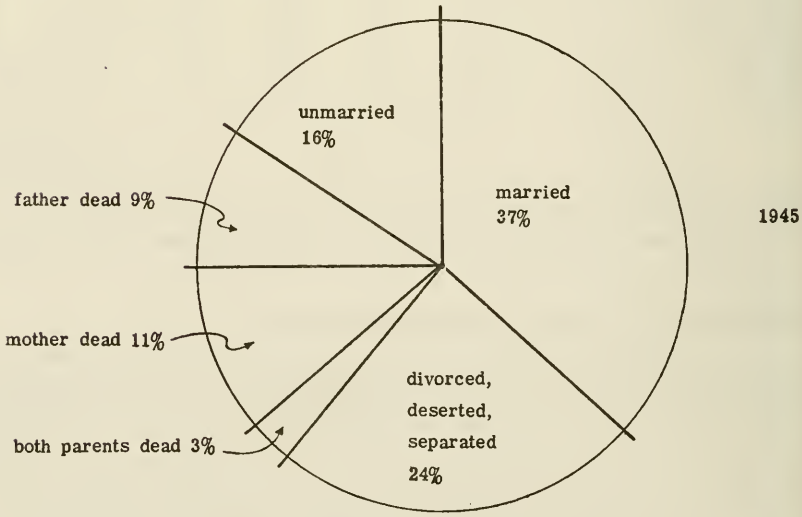
The "children" in homes for unmarried mothers in this study included not only unmarried women, usually under 21 who were receiving service while awaiting the birth of infants, but also the infants who had been born recently and perhaps other children who had been admitted to temporary institutional care with their mothers. Thus of the total of 496, or less than 1 percent, who were reported to be receiving child welfare casework services in homes for unmarried

mothers, 466 were girls aged about 13 to over 21 years and 30 were babies from less than 3 months to between 3 and 4 years old. The median age of the mothers was 17.6 years.

About one half (49 percent) of the mothers in these institutions had parents who were married and living together. About 20 percent were the daughters of parents who were divorced, deserted or sepa-

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS





rated and 19 percent had lost one or both parents through death. About 11 percent were the daughters of unmarried parents.

Children Whose Parents Had Died

About 31,000 children, 14 percent of the entire group, had lost parents through death. The fathers of 15,000, the mothers of 13,000 and both parents of 3,000 children had died.

Surviving parents, relatives and foster family boarding homes provided care for more than three-quarters of these children. Adoption was a solution for only 2 percent.

Forty-two percent of the children who had lost their fathers were still living with their mothers but only 21 percent of the children who had lost their mothers were living with their fathers. Relatives were caring for 38 percent of the children who had lost both parents, for 10 percent of those who had lost fathers and for 20 percent of those who had lost mothers. (Table 8)

Thirty percent of all children who had lost one or both parents were in foster family boarding homes and another 3 percent were in free, wage or work homes. Only 10 percent were in institutions for dependent and neglected children.

The age distribution of these children is not available but on the whole they represent recent cases, which probably indicates that they have lost parents fairly recently. Seventy-one percent of the

Table 8. CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS HAD DIED, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD

Whereabouts of child	Total	Father dead	Mother dead	Both parents dead
Total number, 45 States	30, 725	14, 640	12, 828	3, 257
Percent	100	100	100	100
Home of parents	29	42	21	-------
Home of relatives	17	10	20	38
Adoptive home	2	2	3	2
Foster family boarding home	30	26	35	30
Free foster family home	2	2	2	5
Wage or work home	1	(*)	1	1
Institutions:				
For dependent and neglected children	10	9	10	11
For unmarried mothers	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
For emotionally disturbed children	1	1	1	(*)
For delinquent children	3	3	3	3
For mentally retarded and physically disabled children	1	1	1	2
Elsewhere	4	3	3	8

*Less than 0.5 percent.

cases were initiated within the past 5¼ years, more than one-half within the past 3¼ years.

For about 17 percent the cases had been initiated before 1953. In this group it is apparent that the cases of full orphans are of considerably longer duration than half orphans. Nearly one-quarter of the children who had lost both parents had been served by the agency from 7¼ to 16¼ years or more. This may result from the fact that in some States departments of public welfare are given legal custody of some of these children and this custody is being maintained until the child reaches majority regardless of his situation. Some of these children are in school, some in the armed forces.

A substantial proportion of the children whose parents had died were in families receiving Aid to Dependent Children under the Social Security Act, 21 percent of the children who had lost fathers and 11 percent of those who had lost mothers.

Data were not available in this study on the numbers of such children who were receiving child benefits under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Children of Unmarried Parents

Among the 220,812 children studied, 40,468, or 19 percent were children of unmarried parents, 53 percent white and 47 percent nonwhite.

More than one-quarter (29 percent) of these children were living with their own parents and another 8 percent were with relatives. About 16 percent were in adoptive homes and 39 percent in other types of foster family homes. Only 6 percent were in institutions, about two-thirds of these in institutions for dependent and neglected children. (Table 9)

Larger proportions of the nonwhite children whose parents were unmarried were in the homes of parents and relatives (31 and 9 percent, respectively) than of white children whose parents were unmarried (26 and 6 percent).

On the other hand, 23 percent of the white children whose parents were unmarried were in adoptive homes while only 7 percent of the nonwhite were in adoptive homes.

A larger proportion of nonwhite than white children whose parents were unmarried were in foster family boarding homes (42 percent compared with 34 percent) while the proportions in institutions were about the same.

The age distribution of the children of unmarried parents is not available, but the length of service suggests a young group. Nearly two-thirds had received service only since 1957.

Table 9. CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD

Whereabouts of child	Number	Percent distribution		
		Total	White	Nonwhite
Total, 45 States	40,468	100	100	100
Home of parents	11,465	29	27	31
Home of relatives	3,065	8	6	9
Foster family home	22,181	55	59	51
Adoptive home	6,267	15	23	7
Boarding home	15,142	38	34	42
Free home	710	2	2	2
Wage or work home	62	(*)	(*)	(*)
Institutions	2,607	6	6	7
For dependent and neglected children	1,464	4	4	3
For unmarried mothers	59	(*)	(*)	(*)
For emotionally disturbed children	96	(*)	(*)	(*)
For delinquent children	754	2	1	3
For mentally retarded and physically disabled children	234	(*)	1	1
Elsewhere	707	2	2	2
Unknown	128			

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Children of Divorced, Deserted or Separated Parents

The type of service given to children of divorced parents did not differ greatly from the type given to children of deserted or separated parents. Of the 30,338 children of divorced parents and the 37,840 of deserted or separated parents the largest groups (41 and 38 percent respectively) were receiving service in the homes of their own parents, although the proportions were considerably smaller than for those whose parents were married and living together (65 percent). Ten percent were in the homes of relatives and 3 or 4 percent had been placed in adoptive homes.

The most significant groups were in foster family boarding homes (29 and 34 percent) but 9 and 8 percent, respectively, were in institutions for dependent or neglected children.

Children Whose Parents Were Married and Living Together

About 74,500, or 35 percent, of all the children studied had parents who were married and living together. As might be expected,

nearly two-thirds of these children were living in their own homes with their own parents.

Only 2 percent were in institutions for delinquent children and 2 percent in institutions for mentally retarded or physically disabled children.

The remainder, about 31 percent, were in situations for which no questions asked in this study yield complete explanation. About 5 percent were in adoptive homes, 4 percent in homes of relatives, 16 percent in foster family boarding homes, 4 percent in institutions for dependent and neglected children and about 2 percent in other types of foster care.

WHEREABOUTS OF 215,500 CHILDREN BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS[13]

	96,600 children live with one or both parents	18,800 children live with relatives	13,700 children are in adoptive homes	63,900 children are in other foster family homes	22,500 children are in institutions
The parents of 75,400 are married and living together	48,300	3,000	3,700	13,600	6,800
The parents of 30,200 are divorced	12,500	3,000	1,100	9,500	4,100
The parents of 38,800 are separated or deserted	14,500	4,000	1,500	14,500	4,300
The fathers of 15,100 are dead	6,800	1,700	300	4,100	2,200
The mothers of 12,900 are dead	2,900	2,600	400	5,000	2,000
Both parents of 2,200 are dead		1,300		500	400
The parents of 40,900 are not married	11,600	3,200	6,700	16,700	2,700

Nonwhite Children

One-quarter of the children studied, 55,330 in 44 States, were nonwhite. The percentages of nonwhite children served in some States were well above the average—in the District of Columbia 77 percent, in Delaware, Maryland and Mississippi, each 46 percent and

[13] These figures differ from all others quoted; the distributions are estimated and include unknowns.

in Illinois 45 percent. Percentages for other States are shown in Appendix Table 6. While details as to race are not available, in the States with large nonwhite populations these children were predominantly Negro. In Alaska and Hawaii where the percentages were high but the numbers small the nonwhite children were mostly of other races. The percentages of nonwhite children in the total served in these States were 85 and 91 respectively. In the Mountain Division some of the nonwhite children were Indian but for the country as a whole nonwhite is nearly synonymous with Negro.

Forty percent of the nonwhite children were served in the homes of parents and another 10 percent in the homes of relatives. For white children the corresponding percentages were 45 and 8. (Table 10)

A larger proportion of nonwhite than of white children were under care away from their own homes. The most important living arrangement for these nonwhite children was foster family boarding homes, 33 percent. Among the white children only 26 percent were in foster family boarding homes.

Table 10. NONWHITE CHILDREN, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD

Whereabouts of child	Number	Percent
Total, 44 States [1]	55, 330	100
Home of parents	22, 280	40
Home of relatives	5, 594	10
Adoptive home	2, 360	4
Foster family boarding home	18, 071	33
Free foster family home	802	2
Work or wage home	85	(*)
In institutions:		
For dependent and neglected children	2, 285	4
For unmarried mothers	62	(*)
For emotionally disturbed children	103	(*)
For delinquent children	2, 093	4
For mentally retarded and physically disabled children	439	1
Elsewhere	969	2
Unknown	187	

[1] Virgin Islands, 399 children, omitted.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

Slightly smaller percentages of nonwhite (9 percent) than of white children (11 percent) were in institutions and smaller proportions of nonwhite children were in adoptive homes, 4 percent compared with 7 percent.

About 35 percent of the nonwhite children had parents who were unmarried while for white children the proportion was only 13 percent. About 23 percent were married and living together, compared

with 39 percent for the white children. Only 27 percent had parents who were divorced, deserted or separated, compared with 34 percent of the white children. Fifteen percent had lost parents through death.

The nonwhite children were a little younger than the white children (median 9.5 years compared with 10.4 years). While the percentages under 1¼ years were about the same (6 percent compared with 7 percent) a larger proportion were between 1¼ and 10¼ (48 percent compared with 43 percent) and a smaller proportion were over 14¼ (24 percent compared with 28 percent). (Table 11)

The proportion of nonwhite children in families receiving public assistance (24 percent) was larger than the proportion for the white children (17 percent). Nineteen percent were receiving Aid to Dependent Children under the Social Security Act.

Table 11. WHITE AND NONWHITE CHILDREN, BY AGE

Age in years	Number	Percent distribution		
		Total	White	Nonwhite
Total	220, 812	100	100	100
Under ¼	2, 222	1	1	1
¼ under 1¼	11, 725	5	6	5
1¼ under 5¼	39, 822	18	17	21
5¼ under 10¼	55, 247	26	25	27
10¼ under 14¼	48, 987	23	23	22
14¼ under 18¼	50, 423	23	24	21
18¼ under 21¼	8, 608	4	4	3
21¼ and over	462	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	3, 316			

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Children Receiving Child Benefits Under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

In 43 of the States cooperating in this study, departments of public welfare were giving child welfare services to nearly 10,000 children who were receiving child benefits under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. There are now in the United States about 1.4 million young survivors who have lost a parent who had been covered by Old Age and Survivors Insurance. In addition, there are children of retired and disabled workers, who are counted as receiving child benefits.

It is to be expected that many of these children would be living with at least one parent and might not need child welfare services. Among the reported 10,000 were 37 percent who were living with one or both parents. (Table 12) Sixteen percent, however, were living with relatives. A large proportion, 28 percent, were living in foster family boarding homes and about 3 percent were in free, wage or work homes. The proportion in adoptive homes was very small (2 percent) but the proportion in institutions was significant (13 percent). An additional 2 percent were in other arrangements (boarding schools, hospitals, etc.). Two-thirds of the 1,295 children receiving OASDI benefits who were living in institutions were in institutions for dependent and neglected children, about one-sixth in institutions for delinquent children and smaller numbers in institutions for mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children.

Table 12. CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD BENEFITS UNDER OASDI, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD

Whereabouts of child	Number	Percent distribution
Total, 43 States[1]	9, 982	100
Home of parent	3, 713	37
Home of relative	1, 552	16
Adoptive home	209	2
Foster family boarding home	2, 773	28
Free foster family home	226	2
Wage or work home	28	(*)
Institutions	1, 295	13
For dependent and neglected children	872	9
For unmarried mothers	11	(*)
For emotionally disturbed children	53	(*)
For delinquent children	253	3
For mentally retarded and physically disabled children	106	1
Elsewhere	169	2
Unknown	17	

[1] Florida and Wisconsin did not report this item.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

In the 43 reporting States these children constitute slightly over 5 percent of the number reported as receiving child welfare services on March 31, 1959. (Appendix Table 7) The median percentage is 4.7 and the interquartile range is between 4.0 and 6.4 percent. This narrow range of variation lends confidence to the State reports. On the basis of these proportions it may be estimated that approximately 17,000 children receiving OASDI benefits in the United States are receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies.

Children in Families Receiving Public Assistance

In 44 States cooperating in this study 39,973 children, or 19 percent of the total receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare agencies, were also in families receiving public assistance. (Appendix Table 7) Among these, the families of 30,273 children were receiving Aid to Dependent Children under the Social Security Act [14] and 9,680 were receiving other types of public assistance, such as Old Age Assistance under the Social Security Act or general relief.

The parents of 28 percent of these children receiving public assistance were reported to be married and living together.[15] This proportion of parents who were married and living together was somewhat smaller than the percentage for the entire group studied (35). The parents of 23 percent were separated or deserted and of 14 percent were divorced. Together the separated, deserted and divorced constitute a larger proportion than that for the entire group (32 percent).

Fifteen percent of the children in families receiving public assistance had lost one or both parents by death. The fathers of 9 percent of the children had died, the mothers of 5 percent, and both parents of 1 percent of the children.

The proportion with unmarried parents was 20 percent, nearly the same as for the whole group (19 percent).

One fourth of those receiving public assistance were nonwhite children, the same proportion as in the entire group of children who were studied.

Eighty percent of the children in families receiving public assistance were receiving child welfare casework services from a full-time child welfare worker. The remainder were served by general welfare workers who spent part of their time on other casework.[16]

Age and Whereabouts of Child

The figures in Appendix Tables 13 and 14 lead to some predictions about the kind of care that can be expected if the age of the child is known. Apparently relatives are reluctant or unable to care for infants in need of parents but they are increasingly a resource as the child grows older. Only 2 percent of the infants under 3 months

---

[14] Children receiving child welfare services in ADC families were only 2.1 percent of the total number of children in ADC families in these 44 States at the end of March 1959.

[15] The Bureau of Public Assistance reports that the father is incapacitated in 22 percent of the families receiving ADC and that in 14 percent the parents are divorced and in 26 percent separated or deserted. Percentages quoted in this study of children receiving child welfare services relate to children rather than to families.

[16] Although this is contrary to the reporting instructions in effect at the time of this study it is believed to be a correct statement of the situation.

old were with relatives but the proportion increased with each age group up to 10 percent for those 14¼ years or older.

The adoptive home offers its maximum opportunity to the child of less than 1¼ years. With each succeeding age group the proportion in adoptive homes dwindles, and dwindles sharply after 10¼ years.

The foster family boarding home is most used for children under 1¼ years, perhaps in many cases before the mother decides to relinquish the child or before an appropriate adoptive placement can be made. The proportions then drop slightly with increasing ages but remain significant (16 percent) even for the youth of 18¼ or more.

Institutions for dependent and neglected children care for only a small proportion of all children receiving services from public child welfare agencies. They are more likely to have children between 10¼ and 14¼ years old than younger or older children.

While 44 percent of all the children in this study were served in the homes of their parents, the proportion of infants under 3 months old with their parents was only 26 percent. The proportion with parents increased with the age of the child to a maximum of 49 percent for the children between 5¼ and 10¼ years old, then declined up to 21 years. Of the young people 18¼ years or over, 17 percent were "elsewhere," that is, in hospitals, sanatoria, boarding schools, the armed forces or in independent living arrangements.

The Agency and the Child

A study of this kind, covering all children or a random sample of children in 45 States, conducted by the questionnaire method, could not go deeply into the methods of work pursued by public welfare agencies or into the relationships established between the agency and the child or his parent. Three questions were asked, however, that were expected to throw some light on agency practice. These were: (1) How recently had the agency performed some service or had some contact in connection with the case, that is, in relation to the child, his parent or the foster family or institution in which he was placed? (2) How recently had the agency been in contact with the parents of children who were not living at home and were not in adoptive homes? (3) How long had the agency been giving service to the child since service was last initiated? The replies to these questions are summarized below.

How recently had the agency performed some service?

This question asked for a report of the most recent month in 1958 or 1959 in which the child welfare worker had had contact by letter, telephone or visit with either the child, his parents, his foster

parents, his guardian or with responsible institutional personnel. This was not a question about accomplishment in casework but a question about the effort to make personal contact between the worker and someone involved in the case.

The replies show relatively recent contacts concerning a large proportion of the children. For 57 percent the agency had made this contact within the past month, for three-fourths within the past 3 months, and for 95 percent during 1959 or 1958. For 5 percent, however, the agencies reported no contact either in 1958 or in 1959.

Among the 5 percent of the children for whom no contacts were reported for a period of more than 15 months (over 8,300 children as shown in Table 14) about 58 percent were in the homes of parents and another 13 percent in the homes of relatives. These figures raise many questions. Why are these children carried as active cases of the public welfare agency? Are they in their own homes or with relatives on the basis of a casework plan? Are they awaiting foster placement? Have they been returned to their own homes from foster care or institutions for delinquent children? These figures suggest that the agencies believed that the children no longer needed close supervision or active casework and perhaps that the cases should be closed unless, particularly in the case of children with relatives, the agency exercised legal custody that could not be terminated. Among the remaining 29 percent (about 2,500 children), were 1,136 children in institutions who may have needed no attention from the agency. There seem to

Table 13. CHILDREN FOR WHOM NO AGENCY CONTACTS WERE REPORTED FOR MORE THAN 15 MONTHS, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD

Whereabouts of child	Number	Percent distribution
Total, 42 States [1]	8,337	100
Home of parents	4,708	58
Home of relatives	1,045	13
Adoptive home	469	6
Foster family boarding home	535	7
Free foster family home	211	3
Wage or work home	14	(*)
Institutions:		
For dependent or neglected children	469	6
For unmarried mothers	7	(*)
For emotionally disturbed children	52	1
For delinquent children	128	1
For mentally retarded and physically disabled children	123	1
Elsewhere	357	4
Unknown	219	

[1] North Carolina and Wisconsin did not report this item.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

be some errors in recording or reporting of those without contact, however, such as the 469 children in adoptive homes and the 535 children in foster family boarding homes who would presumably have had some agency contact within 15 months.

The results of this question suggest the need for further study by the agency of cases in which no contact had been reported in recent months.

How recently had the agency been in contact with parents?

Nearly 69,000 children in 41 States who were living with relatives or were in foster care had parents who were alive and whose whereabouts were known. The States reported agency contacts with 71 percent of these parents within the past 6 months and with 59 percent within the past 3 months. For another 19 percent there had been contacts with the parents within 2 years.

For 10 percent of these children, however, or nearly 7,000 children in 41 States as shown in Appendix Table 11, the agency had had no contact with parents for over 2 years. This does not mean, of course, that the parent had not seen the child or had not communicated with him in any way. On that point this study produced no information. Moreover, the figures do not reveal the proportion of children who have one or both parents alive but who have been placed in the legal custody of a public welfare agency by court action. In such cases contacts with the parent may be more infrequent. This element of legal custody needs further study together with other aspects of the cases in which there had been no contact with parents who could be located.

How long had the agency been giving service to the child?

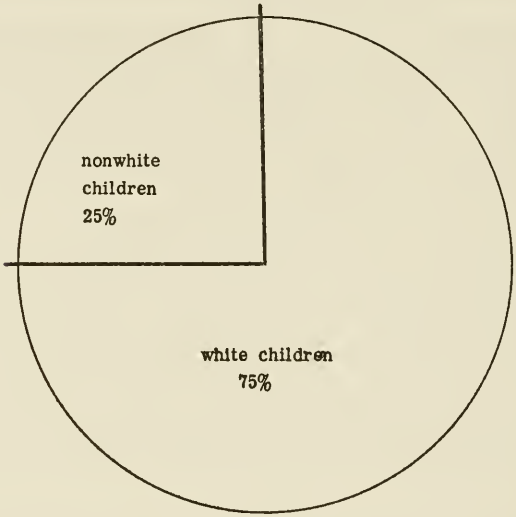
Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the children studied had been receiving service from the agency for less than 2¼ years since service had last been initiated. Some of these, of course, had had previous service. In general, the children in the most recent cases, as might be expected, were in the homes of parents or relatives, in adoptive homes and in institutions for delinquent children. The median numbers of years of service, shown in Table 14, were 1.0 for children in homes of parents, 1.2 in homes of relatives, 1.0 in adoptive homes and 1.1 in institutions for delinquent children.

About 12 percent, however, or nearly 25,000 children, had been receiving service for more than 6¼ years and for about 800 children the service had extended for more than 16 years. More than half of the 25,000 children who had had service for more than 6¼ years were in foster family boarding homes. The medians were 2.6 years

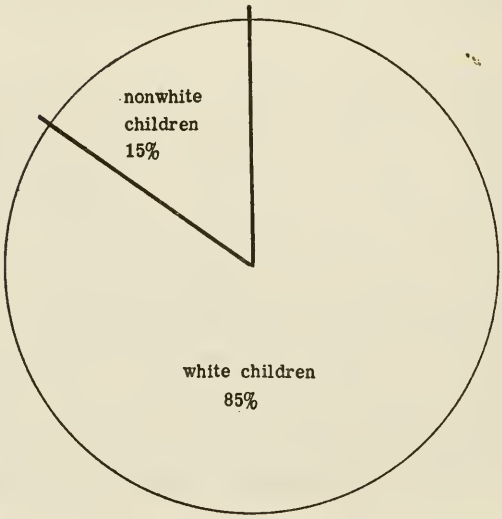
for foster family boarding homes, 2.0 for free foster family homes and 3.3 for wage or work homes.

Although these figures on length of service relate to casework service by a public welfare agency and not to total length of time a child had been "in care" in a foster family home or in an institution, the percentages for 60,039 children in foster family boarding homes

COLOR



1959
220,812
children



1945
129,667
children

are very similar to those produced in the study by Maas and Engler [17] of a much smaller sample (3,855) of children in foster care. Thus:

Maas and Engler percentages for length of care:		This study, foster family boarding homes—percentages for length of service since service last initiated:	
Up to 1½ years	28	Up to 1¼ years	31
1½–5½ years	44	1¼–5¼ years	41
5½ years and over	28	5¼ years and over	27

Among the children who had received service for more than 6¼ years there were no significant differences in marital status of parents. Nearly equal proportions had parents who were married and living together, divorced, separated or deserted, dead or unmarried.

Table 14. NUMBER OF YEARS CHILDREN HAD RECEIVED SERVICE SINCE SERVICE WAS LAST INITIATED, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD

Whereabouts of child	Median (years)	Whereabouts of child	Median (years)
Total, 45 States	1. 3	Institutions—Continued	
		For unmarried mothers	0. 2
Home of parents	1. 0	For emotionally disturbed children	2. 4
Home of relatives	1. 2	For delinquent children	1. 1
Adoptive home [1]	1. 0	For mentally retarded and physically disabled children	2. 5
Foster family boarding home [2]	2. 6	Elsewhere	2. 2
Free foster family home [2]	2. 0	Whereabouts unknown	2. 4
Wage or work home [2]	3. 3		
Institutions: [3]			
For dependent and neglected children	2. 1		

[1] Cf. Maas and Engler, *Children in Need of Parents*, pp. 420, 421. Median length of service to children who had been in adoptive homes, 1.2 years. The length of time for completed service would be a little longer than the average for those receiving care currently.

[2] Average for foster family boarding homes, free foster family homes and wage or work homes is 2.5 years. Maas and Engler, *op. cit.* report 3.0 years for children in foster family homes.

[3] Maas and Engler, *op. cit.* report 2.7 years for children in institutions.

Methodology

At the end of March 1959 State departments of public welfare administering child welfare services under the Social Security Act were asked to report the characteristics of children receiving these services. At that time there were approximately 362,000 children receiving child welfare services from departments of public welfare in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Forty-five of these States and other jurisdictions replied,

[17] *Op. cit.* Table 34, p. 420. Children in care less than 30 days were omitted from that study but included in the study made by the Children's Bureau.

detailing the characteristics of 220,812 children, about 61 percent of the total served in the 53 jurisdictions.

The study was not planned as a national sample.[18] There was a high degree of variability from State to State in many aspects of the program. The reports were voluntary.

How representative of the United States then were these 45 State reports? Geographically, they covered most of the country. The 8 nonreporting States were concentrated in 4 of the 9 census geographical regions—Connecticut in the New England Region; New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in the Middle Atlantic Region; Georgia and Virginia in the South Atlantic Region; and California and Washington in the Pacific Region.

The Middle Atlantic Region was wholly nonrepresented and the Pacific Region was represented by only Oregon, Alaska and Hawaii. The 2 States omitted in the South Atlantic Region made that region about three-fourths complete in coverage of children served. The New England Region was 69 percent complete. Returns for the other 5 census regions and outlying areas were complete. (See Appendix Table 1)

The 45 reporting States, however, included a larger proportion of children receiving services in the homes of parents or relatives and a correspondingly smaller proportion in foster care than the national average. Reporting States were serving 53 percent of their children in the homes of parents or relatives while the national average at that time was only 39 percent.[19] This is one of the program characteristics that shows a high degree of variability among the States. Among all 53 jurisdictions in 1959 the proportion of children served in homes of parents or relatives ranged from 10 percent to 91 percent. Seven of the 8 States not reporting in this study were in the first or lowest quartile of the distribution, with percentages in homes of parents or relatives ranging from 10 to 34. Thus, although the arithmetic mean for the reporting States differed widely from the national average (53 compared with 39) the median of the reporting group did not differ greatly from the median for all States (48 compared with 44). While the 8 nonreporting States represent a large volume in terms of numbers of children served, 39 percent of the total, they are less representative of State programs considered as separate entities than the 45 reporting States.

---

[18] Four States, however, sampled their caseload to obtain distributions to be applied to the total number of children receiving services, as follows: Indiana, 24.475 percent random sample; Louisiana, sample included every fourth child in foster care; North Carolina, 10 percent sample; Puerto Rico, 25 percent systematic sampling.

[19] These national averages are published annually in the Children's Bureau Statistical Series. Data for 1959 appear in No. 60.

On January 1, 1945, when a similar inquiry was made,[20] complete returns were received from 32 States and incomplete returns from an additional 13 States. Six of the 8 States not reporting in 1959 were also either nonreporting or incomplete in 1945 (California, Connecticut, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia). Thirty States reported completely in both years. As to proportion of children served in the homes of parents or relatives, these 30 States in 1959 had almost exactly the same characteristics as the 45 States which reported in 1945. (See Table 15)

Annual reports from the 53 States in 1959 also showed a wide range in the rate of children served, from 6 to 359 per 10,000 child population. In total range and in interquartile range the 45 reporting States do not differ much from the 53. Several of the nonreporting States, however, were large States with high rates of service and, as Table 15 shows, the medians and the arithmetic means indicate that the 45 reporting States served a somewhat smaller proportion of their children than the entire 53 States.

The 45 State reports received included 61 percent of all children receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies on March 31, 1959. They included 81 percent of all children served in

Table 15. COMPARISON OF SELECTED DISTRIBUTIONS, 1959 AND 1945 STUDIES OF CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Statistical measure	53 States March 1959	45 States March 1959	30 States reporting both years	
			March 1959	December 1945
Percentage served in homes of parents or relatives				
3rd Quartile	58	61	62	75
Median	44	48	48	64
Mean	39	53	55	58
1st Quartile	32	42	42	38
Range	10–91	15–90	18–90	23–89
Rate of children served per 10,000 child population				
3rd Quartile	82	85		
Median	51	47		
Mean	52	47		
1st Quartile	32	30		
Range	6–359	6–359		

[20] A similar study was made on December 31, 1945, and was published in Children's Bureau Statistical Series Number 3, but comparisons are made here with the earlier study issued only in mimeographed form because of greater similarity in the kind of tabulations available.

the homes of parents or relatives, 50 percent of those served in foster family homes and 43 percent of those served in institutions or elsewhere.

1959 Compared With 1945

Comparisons may be made between the data reported in 1959 by 45 States and three bodies of data for 1945: (1) data for 30 States reporting completely both years, (2) data for 32 States reporting completely in 1945, and (3) data for 45 States, some of whose reports were incomplete in 1945. Since for many items there are no significant differences between the complete and the incomplete State reports for 1945 these two bodies of data are in effect the same. Most comparisons between the reports of 45 States in 1959 and 32 States in 1945 are corroborated by comparisons between the 30 States reporting completely in both periods. It seems fairly certain that the differences noted are those that have occurred over a period of time and are not the result of differences in sampling.

Age

Children receiving child welfare services in 1959 averaged (mean) about the same age as those in 1945. The proportions of the younger children however had increased slightly while the proportions

Table 16. AGE OF CHILDREN, 1959 AND 1945

Percent distribution

Age group (years)	1959		Age group (years)	1945		
	45 States	30 States		45 States	32 States	30 States
Total	100	100	Total	100	100	100
Under 1¼	6	6	Under 1	4	4	4
1¼–10¼	44	43	1–9	39	39	40
10¼–14¼	23	23	10–13	23	23	23
14¼–18¼	23	24	14–17	25	25	25
18¼–21¼	4	4	18–20	8	8	8
21¼ and over	(*)	(*)	21 and over	1	1	(*)
	Statistical measures					
Mean	9. 9	10. 0		10. 2	10. 3	10. 1
Median	10. 2	10. 4		11. 2	11. 2	11. 0
1st quartile	5. 1	5. 2		5. 9	5. 9	5. 7
3rd quartile	14. 6	14. 8		15. 4	15. 4	15. 3

*Less than 0.5 percent.

of the older ones had decreased. The median age (Table 16) had dropped about 1 year, from 11 to 10. Moreover the first quartile decreased by at least 6 months, showing a larger proportion of very young children and the third quartile had decreased from over 15 to less than 15 years.

Table 17. MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN, 1959 AND 1945

Marital status	Percent distribution		
	45 States 1959	45 States 1945	32 States 1945
Total	100	100	100
Married	35	37	36
Divorced, separated or deserted	32	24	24
Father dead	7	9	9
Mother dead	6	11	11
Both parents dead	1	3	3
Unmarried	19	16	17

Color

Data on color, shown in Appendix Table 6, include, in addition to Negro children, the Indian children in certain regions and children who are not classified as white in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. In 1945 about 15 percent of all children served were reported as nonwhite; in 1959 over 25 percent. For many States where the principal group of nonwhite children is Negro it is obvious that the proportion of such children served has increased considerably, in Mississippi, for example, from 13 to 46 percent, in Florida from 16 to 22 percent. The general increase in the South Atlantic Region was from 24 to 33 percent, and in the East South Central from 18 to 32 percent.

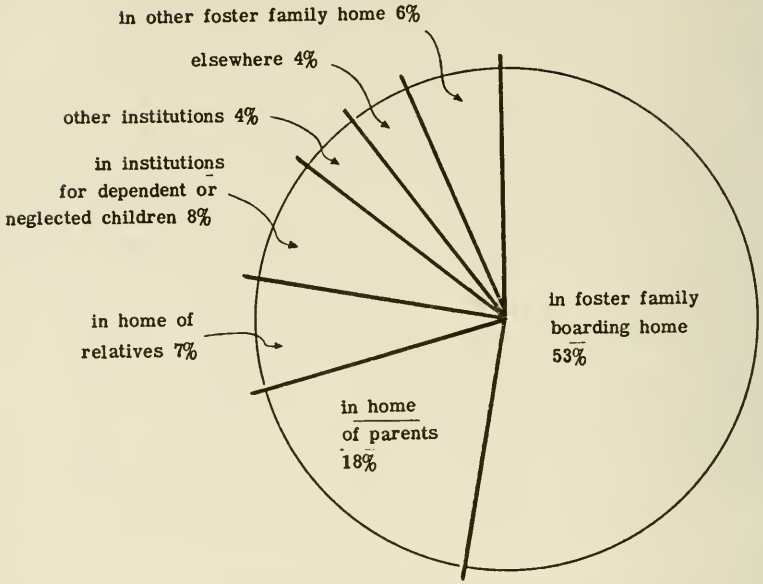
Sex

Boys constituted a slightly larger proportion in 1959 than in 1945, 54 percent as against 52 percent.

Marital status of parents

The most striking changes in marital status of parents for the two periods were the decreasing proportion of children receiving services because of death of parents—14 percent compared with 23 percent—and the increasing proportion of the divorced, separated or deserted—32 percent compared with 24 percent. Proportions of the married and the unmarried parents showed only slight changes. (Table 17)

CHILDREN SERVED OVER SIX YEARS
PRESENT WHEREABOUTS


in other foster family home 6%
elsewhere 4%
other institutions 4%
in institutions for dependent or neglected children 8%
in home of relatives 7%
in foster family boarding home 53%
in home of parents 18%

25,000 children

Length of time services received

In 1959 nearly two-thirds of the children had been receiving child welfare services for 2¼ years or less, nearly one-half for 1¼ years or less. This represented an increasing proportion of short time or relatively new cases compared with 1945. Correspondingly, the proportion receiving services for more than 5¼ years had dropped from 20 to 15 percent. (Table 18) In 1959 only 3 percent had received services for more than 10¼ years.

Receipt of public assistance

There was a marked increase in the proportion receiving public assistance between 1945 and 1959—from 7 to 19 percent. The proportion receiving aid-to-dependent children had increased from 5 to 14 percent. (Table 19) The most recent report of this item by the States was on June 30, 1956, when only 9 percent were receiving public assistance. Thus, there has been a rapid increase in recent years as the following percentages show:

1945	7
1956	9
1959	19

Proportion in homes of parents or relatives

The increasing proportion of children receiving public assistance is not a function of an increasing proportion of children served in the homes of parents or relatives. Although this group of reporting States has a proportion of children served in the homes of parents or relatives above the average percentage for the country as a whole, this percentage has been declining slightly in these States. For 30 States reporting in both periods (Table 20) the proportion in homes of parents or relatives dropped from 58 to 55 percent. The decreasing percentages were most marked in the South Atlantic, West South Central and Mountain Divisions, but 17 States of the 30 States showed smaller percentages in 1959 than in 1945 and all States in the Mountain Division showed declines. For the most part these decreases did not result from decreases in actual numbers of children served in the homes of parents or relatives although this also happened in 8 States. For the 30 States as a group there was a 58 percent increase in numbers of children served in the homes of parents or

Table 18. LENGTH OF TIME CHILD WELFARE SERVICES HAD BEEN RECEIVED, 1959 AND 1945

Length of Service (years)	1959 45 States	Length of service (years)	1945	
			45 States	32 States
Total	100	Total	100	100
1¼ or less	49	1 or less	41	39
1¼–2¼	16	1–2	17	17
2¼–3¼	9	2–3	10	10
3¼–4¼	6	3–4	7	7
4¼–5¼	5	4–5	5	6
5¼–11¼	12	5–10	15	16
11¼–16¼	3	10–15	4	4
16¼ and over	(*)	15 and over	1	1

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 19. RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1959, 1956 AND 1945

Public assistance status	44 States [1] 1959	39 States 1956	32 States 1945
Total	100	100	100
No public assistance received	81	91	93
Public assistance received	19	9	7
ADC only	13	7	5
Other public assistance	5	2	2
ADC and other	1	----------	(*)

[1] Florida did not report this item.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

relatives but an even larger percentage increase in the numbers served in foster care.

Table 20. PERCENTAGE IN HOMES OF PARENTS OR RELATIVES, 30 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY 1959 AND 1945

Census region and division	Percentage in homes of parents or relatives		Percent change in number of children in homes of parents or relatives, 1945–1959
	1959	1945	
Total	55	58	+58
Regions:			
The North	46	50	+12
The South	62	65	+116
The West	47	60	−12
Divisions:			
New England	43	33	+43
East North Central	37	41	+46
West North Central	67	64	−15
South Atlantic	54	61	+85
East South Central	73	68	+224
West South Central	56	71	−7
Mountain	49	70	−18
Pacific	42	42	+5
Outlying:			
Puerto Rico	62	89	+72

Conclusions and Suggestions for Further Study

Conclusions to be drawn from this study are mainly methodological and lead to the need for further study. For example, although 220,812 is a large number of children to include in any study, only tentative conclusions can be drawn for the country as a whole until comparable sample studies are made in the large States such as California, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

More accurate and more complete recording of certain steps in the casework process are necessary before final judgments can be made about agency practices. In States in which the program is county-administered and State-supervised, local recording may be complete and accurate but the reporting of data to the State office may be faulty. As a result of this study the States whose reports show that the agencies had had no contact with a child or his family for as long as 15 months (or 12 months, or 9 months) should inquire into the reasons and circumstances. In any future analysis, children for whom the agency has legal custody only and for whom no service is rendered or for whom payment only is made without service should be tabulated separately from service cases.

Similarly, reports of "whereabouts unknown" raise questions. Is the agency actually ignorant of the whereabouts of the child, has he temporarily run away from a foster family home or institution and is an effort being made to find him, is he in legal custody only, is this a supplementary service case in which the reporting agency is making only a payment and another agency is giving service, or is this an inaccurate report from a case record?

A report of no agency contact with the parent of a child in foster care when at least one parent is alive and his whereabouts known raises more complicated questions. While there is a possibility that the parent may have surrendered the child to someone else or may have been temporarily deprived of legal custody because of neglect or abuse, the agency still has an obligation to keep in touch with the parent. It is possible that some other agency, particularly a voluntary agency not included in this study, is in contact with the parent. It is also possible that the child and the parent may be in frequent contact although the agency is not. The agencies responsible for the 7,000 children whose parents had not been in contact with the agency for over 2 years will doubtless wish to pursue the facts in these particular cases.

Special studies, in greater detail, need to be made of the 25,000 children in these 45 States who had been receiving casework service for more than 6¼ years and among these particularly the 13,000 children in foster family boarding homes and the 2,000 in institutions for dependent and neglected children. These are children who are "in danger of staying in foster care throughout their childhood years." [21]

Future studies should distinguish between the child whose parents have requested help and the child of neglectful or abusing parents. Perhaps other details or types of service can be identified, such as children in their own homes for whom foster care is being planned, children in conflict with the law and children who have returned home after placement in foster care or after commitment to a training school for delinquent children.

Some States have already gone farther than this in their analysis and are identifying problems or "problem areas" in which their cases of children are classified. This seems to be a fruitful field for further study.

There are other questions that need answers. Why are children with relatives when they have parents alive, married and presumably living together? Why are children of married parents given for adoption? Why are children under 1¼ years old in foster

[21] Maas and Engler, *op. cit.* p. 380. On page 356 it is stated that "better than half of them gave promise of living a major part of their childhood years in foster families and institutions." Our figures on "foster care," used in the same sense, total 80,459 of whom 16,576 or 21 percent had been served for more than 6¼ years.

family boarding homes and in institutions for dependent or neglected children?

This study shows that cases of children in institutions for dependent or neglected children had been initiated more recently than some other cases. Does this mean that public welfare agencies are undertaking casework for children already in institutions? That children are placed by public welfare agencies in institutions mainly for short term care? That foster homes are scarce and vacant beds in institutions plentiful? Or is it possible that there is a swing back to institutional care as more beneficial in certain situations and that the public agencies are planning the type of placement for the child on a diagnostic basis (determining, for example, which is better for a particular child, a foster family home or an institution)?

Despite these unanswered (or unformulated) questions this study has produced valuable information on public child welfare programs in a large group of States and has permitted generalizations for a large group of children of a kind that had not been published on a national scale during the past 15 years. It should be followed in the near future by a carefully planned sample study that will yield figures that are more certainly representative of the country as a whole.

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK STATE,

Census region and State	Total	In home of parents	In home of relatives	In foster family home			
				Adoptive	Boarding	Free	Wage or work
Total, 45 States	220, 812	96, 640	18, 796	13, 744	60, 039	3, 192	658
New England	14, 806	3, 703	913	502	7, 887	118	68
Maine	3, 476	1, 148	308	94	1, 640	35	14
Massachusetts	5, 768	603	243	156	4, 109	45	9
New Hampshire	2, 304	855	129	121	822	20	13
Rhode Island	1, 563	422	111	60	684	5	6
Vermont	1, 695	675	122	71	632	13	26
East North Central	52, 848	17, 653	3, 979	2, 858	19, 008	1, 170	239
Illinois	5, 595	817	186	193	3, 653	46	5
Indiana	12, 282	4, 123	1, 279	1, 209	3, 220	376	45
Michigan	2, 870	1, 167	254	89	1, 005	162	15
Ohio	20, 797	6, 427	1, 410	928	7, 036	478	98
Wisconsin	11, 304	5, 119	850	439	4, 094	108	76
West North Central	27, 671	15, 579	2, 208	1, 495	4, 995	349	138
Iowa	2, 899	2, 042	196	190	189	45	13
Kansas	2, 104	485	107	357	356	37	10
Minnesota	14, 164	8, 947	1, 168	273	2, 779	118	67
Missouri	4, 236	2, 290	400	520	831	71	7
Nebraska	1, 975	796	161	71	219	55	28
North Dakota	1, 274	669	71	26	269	16	12
South Dakota	1, 019	350	105	58	352	7	1
South Atlantic	47, 056	19, 286	4, 347	3, 527	12, 562	683	78
Delaware	1, 480	508	109	38	681	58	------
District of Columbia	4, 425	1, 355	305	107	1, 262	59	8
Florida	3, 435	712	203	1, 055	1, 129	32	------
Maryland	6, 833	1, 684	260	138	4, 532	1	20
North Carolina	18, 220	8, 750	1, 900	1, 930	2, 080	320	30
South Carolina	4, 935	2, 286	781	178	826	79	2
West Virginia	7, 728	3, 991	789	81	2, 052	134	18

See footnote at end of table.

SERVICES, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, CENSUS REGION, AND MARCH 31, 1959[1]

In institution for—					Elsewhere	Unknown
Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded and physically disabled		
13, 221	496	955	5, 426	2, 394	4, 421	830
929	16	100	106	95	323	46
69	----------	20	44	43	46	15
360	9	21	----------	40	158	15
267	4	24	4	5	37	3
156	1	13	48	3	46	8
77	2	22	10	4	36	5
5, 414	102	307	454	247	1, 221	196
516	2	33	----------	38	99	7
1, 540	41	61	110	20	217	41
98	1	10	18	6	32	13
2, 906	31	203	270	165	716	129
354	27	----------	56	18	157	6
690	123	356	791	334	525	88
103	5	26	21	34	31	4
128	13	284	263	22	24	18
125	80	----------	94	206	258	49
56	7	6	1	8	38	1
129	6	26	381	25	62	16
100	7	12	19	30	43	----------
49	5	2	12	9	69	----------
2, 549	97	88	1, 571	1, 253	829	186
21	----------	43	15	2	3	2
518	12	34	615	11	83	56
178	16	----------	10	15	85	----------
40	1	1	45	20	76	15
1, 120	50	----------	700	950	340	50
347	13	5	128	234	56	----------
325	5	5	58	21	186	63

Appendix Table 1: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK STATE,

Census region and State	Total	In home of parents	In home of relatives	In foster family home			
				Adoptive	Boarding	Free	Wage or work
East South Central	35, 487	22, 201	3, 784	2, 133	3, 882	402	28
Alabama	9, 697	4, 746	1, 426	901	1, 498	142	6
Kentucky	9, 529	5, 986	894	399	853	132	17
Mississippi	11, 359	9, 342	897	64	609	73	------
Tennessee	4, 902	2, 127	567	769	922	55	5
West South Central	13, 344	5, 105	732	1, 564	4, 414	142	41
Arkansas	2, 034	746	126	154	845	20	4
Louisiana	6, 335	1, 679	248	1, 013	2, 910	22	33
Oklahoma	2, 809	1, 550	180	155	332	44	3
Texas	2, 166	1, 130	178	242	327	56	1
Mountain	10, 577	4, 183	1, 008	1, 340	3, 080	110	24
Arizona	2, 948	1, 080	359	465	759	26	7
Colorado	3, 014	1, 377	178	380	800	11	8
Idaho	209	110	26	17	22	9	------
Montana	835	334	60	86	274	12	3
Nevada	251	85	18	33	70	8	------
New Mexico	1, 889	591	246	277	642	33	4
Utah	1, 067	418	95	66	411	7	1
Wyoming	364	188	26	16	102	4	1
Pacific	8, 384	3, 418	748	279	3, 149	74	33
Alaska	737	199	68	27	198	7	5
Hawaii	1, 361	484	124	88	506	10	6
Oregon	6, 286	2, 735	556	164	2, 445	57	22
Outlying	10, 639	5, 512	1, 077	46	1, 062	144	9
Puerto Rico	10, 240	5, 328	1, 044	44	965	122	9
Virgin Islands	399	184	33	2	97	22	------

[1] Except Indiana, April 30, 1959 and North Carolina, March, 1958. For not affect the distribution. See Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 60 for

SERVICES, BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, CENSUS REGION, AND MARCH 31, 1959 [1]—Continued

In institution for—					Elsewhere	Unknown
Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded and physically disabled		
1,310	49	17	1,240	86	298	57
512	4	----	351	----	106	5
444	19	14	571	48	122	30
42	8	----	267	3	32	22
312	18	3	51	35	38	----
648	56	33	256	193	147	13
49	31	1	29	14	15	----
226	----	30	7	115	41	11
260	21	2	209	----	53	----
113	4	----	11	64	38	2
268	50	49	99	67	210	89
40	31	1	7	48	61	64
96	5	41	36	6	76	----
7	2	----	5	4	2	5
36	7	----	6	1	15	1
27	----	2	1	2	5	----
40	5	----	7	5	27	12
----	----	5	34	1	22	7
22	----	----	3	----	2	----
363	3	5	106	6	168	32
204	1	5	2	6	13	2
93	2	----	----	----	45	3
66	----	----	104	----	110	27
1,050	----	----	803	113	700	123
1,005	----	----	803	113	685	122
45	----	----	----	----	15	1

some States certain children were excluded for administrative reasons that do correct totals for March 31, 1959.

Appendix Table 2: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES, BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, AND STATE, MARCH 31, 1959

State	Total	Married	Divorced	Deserted or separated	Father dead	Mother dead	Both parents dead	Unmarried	Unknown or not reported
Total, 45 States	220, 812	74, 476	30, 392	38, 009	14, 640	12, 828	3, 291	40, 468	6, 708
Alabama	9, 697	2, 723	1, 193	1, 705	781	739	186	2, 139	231
Alaska	737	240	100	99	87	53	67	86	5
Arizona	2, 948	659	534	475	128	199	51	683	219
Arkansas	2, 034	837	325	265	144	112	16	261	74
Colorado	3, 014	1, 138	----------	[1] 787	110	117	26	780	56
Delaware	1, 480	415	149	332	73	72	13	413	13
Dist. Columbia	4, 425	845	198	1, 211	192	213	37	1, 580	149
Florida	3, 435	754	493	814	213	201	35	669	256
Hawaii	1, 361	299	470	83	73	138	19	261	18
Idaho	209	70	67	26	5	15	6	14	6
Illinois	5, 595	1, 189	977	914	371	557	111	1, 404	72
Indiana	12, 282	3, 612	3, 101	1, 532	916	796	217	1, 691	417
Iowa	2, 899	1, 549	600	224	118	147	18	202	41
Kansas	2, 104	1, 201	320	128	126	92	16	139	82
Kentucky	9, 529	3, 045	1, 501	1, 439	1, 171	506	130	1, 638	99
Louisiana	6, 335	2, 411	485	1, 187	292	281	55	1, 487	137
Maine	3, 476	1, 144	887	489	245	220	54	379	58
Maryland	6, 833	1, 965	309	1, 414	358	345	40	1, 731	671
Massachusetts	5, 768	1, 267	851	1, 328	321	427	105	1, 456	13
Michigan	2, 870	703	525	545	144	172	36	733	12
Minnesota	14, 164	6, 102	2, 453	958	712	502	154	2, 916	367
Mississippi	11, 359	5, 916	924	2, 097	574	438	81	1, 132	197
Missouri	4, 236	1, 133	886	669	346	266	60	779	97
Montana	835	327	197	95	51	45	16	86	18
Nebraska	1, 975	846	483	181	154	76	23	197	15
Nevada	251	62	67	36	13	17	5	41	10
New Hampshire	2, 304	786	664	325	134	92	16	232	55

New Mexico	1,889	413	355	171	112	143	36	517	142
North Carolina	18,220	8,000	----------	[1] 4,470	1,600	950	360	2,530	310
North Dakota	1,274	718	191	69	93	42	26	119	16
Ohio	20,797	6,749	4,417	2,984	1,167	1,136	336	3,622	386
Oklahoma	2,809	1,163	600	309	176	138	26	352	45
Oregon	6,286	1,608	2,150	846	372	314	74	641	281
Puerto Rico	10,240	2,179	424	1,624	498	921	288	2,926	1,380
Rhode Island	1,563	268	294	296	84	93	20	494	14
South Carolina	4,935	1,297	375	1,394	459	351	93	807	159
South Dakota	1,019	335	186	100	72	50	40	212	24
Tennessee	4,902	1,214	714	740	331	308	76	1,397	122
Texas	2,166	873	381	420	118	134	16	189	35
Utah	1,067	356	344	90	94	79	17	69	18
Vermont	1,695	592	294	361	139	70	18	181	40
Virgin Islands	399	48	41	47	9	46	4	193	11
West Virginia	7,728	2,662	783	1,347	847	561	171	1,112	245
Wisconsin	11,304	4,609	----------	[1] 3,327	600	644	94	1,945	85
Wyoming	364	154	84	56	17	10	3	33	7

[1] Includes an unknown number of divorced parents.

Appendix Table 3: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES, BY AGE, AND STATE, MARCH 31, 1959

State	Age in Years									
	Total	Under ¼	¼ under 1¼	1¼ under 5¼	5¼ under 10¼	10¼ under 14¼	14¼ under 18¼	18¼ under 21¼	21¼ and over	Unknown
Total, 45 States	220, 812	2, 222	11, 725	39, 822	55, 247	48, 987	50, 423	8, 608	462	3, 316
Alabama	9, 697	86	532	2, 003	2, 543	2, 314	2, 039	110	9	61
Alaska	737	5	32	144	207	186	145	18	----	----
Arizona	2, 948	48	245	702	779	552	494	72	10	46
Arkansas	2, 034	41	188	420	496	449	357	45	18	20
Colorado	3, 014	72	354	672	750	578	513	61	----	14
Delaware	1, 480	2	54	339	470	359	251	3	----	2
District of Columbia	4, 425	23	203	870	986	889	1, 374	80	----	----
Florida	3, 435	27	374	750	894	713	507	88	38	44
Hawaii	1, 361	17	61	156	297	382	373	75	----	----
Idaho	209	10	10	39	44	41	48	1	----	16
Illinois	5, 595	18	141	944	1, 547	1, 456	1, 290	197	1	1
Indiana	12, 282	232	780	2, 135	3, 017	2, 688	2, 830	548	48	4
Iowa	2, 899	37	202	519	837	583	537	85	14	85
Kansas	2, 104	72	162	232	339	434	682	123	24	36
Kentucky	9, 529	64	493	1, 641	2, 394	2, 245	2, 528	134	4	26
Louisiana	6, 335	18	551	1, 631	1, 964	1, 221	821	96	----	33
Maine	3, 476	24	138	598	796	929	889	98	1	3
Maryland	6, 833	64	322	1, 277	1, 926	1, 679	1, 476	74	9	6
Massachusetts	5, 768	40	214	971	1, 512	1, 438	1, 349	209	----	35
Michigan	2, 870	52	220	619	771	582	537	76	2	11
Minnesota	14, 164	325	1, 011	2, 882	3, 510	2, 550	2, 701	1, 070	39	76
Mississippi	11, 359	50	479	2, 486	3, 350	2, 601	2, 011	272	24	86
Missouri	4, 236	52	333	922	1, 159	942	699	61	21	47
Montana	835	14	81	174	229	154	150	20	----	13
Nebraska	1, 975	9	53	209	322	339	852	189	1	1
Nevada	251	3	24	64	74	50	35	1	----	----
New Hampshire	2, 304	13	128	469	641	531	498	23	1	----

New Mexico	1,889	45	289	425	430	388	253	50	2	7
North Carolina	18,220	----	[1] 740	2,520	4,320	4,560	5,400	610	----	70
North Dakota	1,274	21	34	154	330	323	313	69	1	29
Ohio	20,797	205	884	3,734	5,396	4,506	4,231	1,150	41	650
Oklahoma	2,809	38	142	559	690	571	696	75	25	13
Oregon	6,286	102	257	1,305	1,723	1,293	1,355	207	3	41
Puerto Rico	10,240	13	105	922	1,847	2,367	3,048	812	39	1,087
Rhode Island	1,563	8	40	219	322	355	487	131	1	----
South Carolina	4,935	51	228	865	1,333	1,256	951	153	19	79
South Dakota	1,019	19	62	225	263	211	196	42	1	----
Tennessee	4,902	84	519	1,313	1,269	900	695	120	2	----
Texas	2,166	31	163	518	637	480	259	33	5	40
Utah	1,067	2	23	168	248	234	323	50	3	16
Vermont	1,695	7	62	273	443	429	393	68	2	18
Virgin Islands	399	1	12	50	73	102	150	11	----	----
West Virginia	7,728	17	138	817	1,453	1,724	2,607	666	37	269
Wisconsin	11,304	155	623	1,831	2,535	2,332	2,954	526	17	331
Wyoming	364	5	19	56	81	71	126	6	----	----

[1] Includes an unknown number of children under 3 months of age.

Appendix Table 4: WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, MARCH 31, 1959

Whereabouts of child	Total	Married	Divorced	Deserted or separated	Father dead	Mother dead	Both parents dead	Unmarried
Total, 45 States	100	35	14	18	7	6	1	19
Home of parents	100	50	13	15	7	3	----	12
Home of relatives	100	16	16	21	9	14	7	17
Adoptive home	100	27	8	11	2	3	(*)	49
Boarding home	100	21	15	22	6	8	2	26
Free home	100	16	18	17	8	11	6	24
Wage or work home	100	28	18	19	11	10	4	10
Institutions: Total	100	30	18	19	10	9	2	12
Dependent and neglected children	100	21	22	22	10	10	3	12
Unmarried mothers	100	49	13	7	11	7	1	12
Emotionally disturbed children	100	41	21	11	9	7	1	10
Delinquent children	100	35	15	17	9	7	2	15
Mentally retarded and physically disabled children	100	56	6	13	7	6	2	10
Elsewhere	100	20	18	18	10	10	6	18

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 5: MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, MARCH 31, 1959

Whereabouts of child	Total	Married	Divorced	Deserted or separated	Father dead	Mother dead	Both parents dead	Unmarried
Total, 45 States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Home of parents	44	65	41	38	43	21	----------	29
Home of relatives	9	4	10	10	10	20	38	8
Adoptive home	6	5	3	4	2	3	2	15
Boarding home	27	16	29	34	26	35	30	38
Free home	2	1	2	1	2	2	5	2
Wage or work home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)
Institutions: Total	10	8	13	11	14	15	16	6
Dependent and neglected children	6	4	9	8	9	10	11	4
Unmarried mothers	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Emotionally disturbed children	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Delinquent children	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
Mentally retarded and physically disabled children	1	2	(*)	1	1	1	2	(*)
Elsewhere	2	1	2	2	3	3	8	2

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 6: PERCENTAGE OF NONWHITE CHILDREN IN TOTAL RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES, BY CENSUS REGION AND STATE, 1959 AND 1945

Census region and State	Percent nonwhite	
	1959	1945
Total, 45 States	25	15
New England	(1)	(1)
Maine	3	1
Massachusetts	11	4
New Hampshire	(*)	1
Rhode Island	15	(2)
Vermont	1	(*)
East North Central	22	15
Illinois	45	48
Indiana	17	10
Michigan	31	6
Ohio	23	25
Wisconsin	13	7
West North Central	15	5
Iowa	6	----------
Kansas	14	7
Minnesota	15	5
Missouri	19	6
Nebraska	15	4
North Dakota	17	5
South Dakota	36	5
South Atlantic	(1)	(1)
Delaware	46	30
District of Columbia	77	56
Florida	22	16
Maryland	46	(2)
North Carolina	32	28
South Carolina	35	31
West Virginia	9	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 6: PERCENTAGE OF NONWHITE CHILDREN IN TOTAL RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES, BY CENSUS REGION AND STATE, 1959 AND 1945—Continued

Census region and State	Percent nonwhite	
	1959	1945
East South Central	32	18
Alabama	37	23
Kentucky	15	14
Mississippi	46	13
Tennessee	21	7
West South Central	29	13
Arkansas	18	15
Louisiana	38	23
Oklahoma	32	9
Texas	12	11
Mountain	(1)	(1)
Arizona	19	7
Colorado	10	(2)
Idaho	11	2
Montana	19	5
Nevada	36	6
New Mexico	10	2
Utah	5	(2)
Wyoming	4	4
Pacific	31	16
Alaska	85	58
Hawaii	91	59
Oregon	12	1
Outlying	(1)	(1)
Puerto Rico	31	22
Virgin Islands	(2)	(2)

[1] Percent not computed. Data for region not comparable.
[2] Report not available.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 7: CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN ON NOVEMBER 30, 1958, AND NUMBER AND PERCENT RECEIVING CASEWORK SERVICES IN SUCH INSTITUTIONS FROM PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES ON MARCH 31, 1959, BY STATE

State	Total in institutions for dependent and neglected children Nov. 30, 1958	Receiving casework service from public welfare agencies Mar. 31, 1959	
		Number	Percent
Total, 45 States	54, 501	13, 221	24
Alabama	983	512	52
Alaska	742	204	27
Arizona	433	40	9
Arkansas	692	49	7
Colorado	1, 134	96	8
Delaware	161	21	13
District of Columbia	502	518	[1] 100
Florida	997	178	18
Hawaii	149	93	62
Idaho	196	7	4
Illinois	5, 755	516	9
Indiana	1, 519	I, 540	[1] 100
Iowa	854	103	12
Kansas	402	128	32
Kentucky	2, 705	444	16
Louisiana	1, 106	226	20
Maine	578	69	12
Maryland	599	40	7
Massachusetts	1, 694	360	21
Michigan	1, 562	98	6
Minnesota	278	125	45
Mississippi	533	42	8
Missouri	1, 296	56	4
Montana	770	36	5
Nebraska	1, 450	129	9
Nevada	91	27	[2]
New Hampshire	454	267	59
New Mexico	380	40	11
North Carolina	2, 980	1, 120	38
North Dakota	114	100	88
Ohio	5, 454	2, 906	53
Oklahoma	1, 670	260	16
Oregon	530	66	12
Puerto Rico	1, 336	1, 005	75
Rhode Island	452	156	35
South Carolina	1, 770	347	20
South Dakota	157	49	31
Tennessee	2, 902	312	11
Texas	6, 854	113	2
Utah	10	----------	----------
Vermont	296	77	26
Virgin Islands	5	45	[2]
West Virginia	809	325	40
Wisconsin	983	354	36
Wyoming	164	22	13

[1] Number receiving services exceeds number in institution because of difference in date of reports.

[2] Percentage not computed for States in which base was less than 100.

Appendix Table 8: CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN ON NOVEMBER 30, 1958, AND NUMBER AND PERCENT RECEIVING CASEWORK SERVICES IN SUCH INSTITUTIONS FROM PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES ON MARCH 31, 1959, BY STATE

State	Total in institutions for delinquent children Nov. 30, 1958	Receiving casework service from public welfare agencies Mar. 31, 1959	
		Number	Percent
Total, 45 States	28,010	5,426	19
Alabama	692	351	51
Alaska	----------	2	[1] 100
Arizona	429	7	2
Arkansas	377	29	8
Colorado	417	36	9
Delaware	192	15	8
District of Columbia	1,194	615	52
Florida	1,195	10	1
Hawaii	205	----------	----------
Idaho	245	5	2
Illinois	1,589	----------	----------
Indiana	1,270	110	9
Iowa	398	21	5
Kansas	236	263	[1] 100
Kentucky	527	571	[1] 100
Louisiana	1,139	7	1
Maine	291	44	15
Maryland	1,092	45	4
Massachusetts	1,137	----------	----------
Michigan	1,134	18	2
Minnesota	1,015	94	9
Mississippi	462	267	58
Missouri	1,176	1	(*)
Montana	252	6	2
Nebraska	500	381	76
Nevada	25	1	[2]
New Hampshire	165	4	(*)
New Mexico	369	7	2
North Carolina	1,094	700	64
North Dakota	131	19	15
Ohio	2,149	270	13
Oklahoma	498	209	42
Oregon	619	104	17
Puerto Rico	530	803	[1] 100
Rhode Island	180	48	27
South Carolina	807	128	16
South Dakota	125	12	10
Tennessee	799	51	6
Texas	1,381	11	1
Utah	258	34	13
Vermont	162	10	6
Virgin Islands	47	----------	----------
West Virginia	605	58	10
Wisconsin	769	56	7
Wyoming	133	3	2

[1] Number receiving services exceeds number in institution because of difference in date of reports.

[2] Percentage not computed for States in which base was less than 100.

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 9: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES IN FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES AND CHILD BENEFITS UNDER OLD AGE, SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY INSURANCE, MARCH 31, 1959

State	Receiving public assistance				Receiving OASDI benefits	
	Total	ADC only	Other public assistance	ADC and other public assistance	Number	Percent of total receiving child welfare casework services
Total, 44 States	39, 973	27, 617	9, 700	2, 656	9, 982	5
Alabama	2, 489	2, 489			587	6
Alaska	103	71	20	12	96	13
Arizona	402	356	32	14	111	4
Arkansas	175	69	28	78	35	2
Colorado	740	598	113	29	13	(*)
Delaware	211	129	65	17	84	6
District Columbia	765	623	85	57	141	4
Hawaii	23	20	3		49	4
Idaho	69	65	2	2	13	7
Illinois					62	1
Indiana	1, 062	715	159	188	707	6
Iowa	855	360	439	56	106	4
Kansas	162	86	54	22	80	4
Kentucky	3, 984	3, 560	85	339	848	9
Louisiana	473	274	129	70	192	3
Maine	543	232	199	112	200	6
Maryland	1, 044	844	191	9	292	4
Massachusetts					362	6
Michigan	772	125	638	9	118	4
Minnesota	3, 317	1, 691	1, 305	321	569	4

Mississippi	1,808	1,399	223	186	326	3
Missouri	1,647	1,248	58	341	246	6
Montana	176	96	47	33	46	6
Nebraska	432	188	144	100	132	7
Nevada	27	27	----	----	18	8
New Hampshire	189	7	182	----	144	7
New Mexico	174	157	15	2	41	2
North Carolina	5,110	2,990	2,120	----	720	4
North Dakota	137	106	27	4	52	4
Ohio	3,125	1,126	1,878	121	1,246	7
Oklahoma	479	346	19	114	110	4
Oregon	1,740	1,201	464	75	305	5
Puerto Rico	2,253	2,017	236	----	371	4
Rhode Island	216	155	27	34	90	6
South Carolina	689	549	108	32	302	6
South Dakota	144	125	6	13	65	6
Tennessee	1,210	1,016	173	21	231	5
Texas	225	217	7	1	93	4
Utah	243	143	42	58	75	7
Vermont	190	130	39	21	88	5
Virgin Islands	25	12	7	6	7	2
West Virginia	1,429	1,233	41	155	598	8
Wisconsin	1,082	809	269	4	[1]	[1]
Wyoming	34	13	21	----	11	3

[1] Data not available.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 10: WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MONTH AND YEAR OF LAST CONTACT OR SERVICE BY AGENCY, MARCH 31, 1959

Month and year of last contact	Total	In home of parents	In home of relatives	In foster family home				In institution for—					Elsewhere
				Adoptive	Boarding	Free	Wage or work	Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded and physically disabled	
Total, 43 States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959													
March	57	50	49	53	72	49	56	69	82	46	55	39	49
February	13	13	12	16	14	12	13	8	9	13	14	14	12
January	7	8	9	10	5	7	11	4	2	7	9	7	8
1958													
December	5	6	5	4	3	6	5	5	1	8	6	9	5
November	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	4	3	3	2
October	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	5	2	3	2
September	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	3
August	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	2
July	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	(*)	2	1	2	2
June	1	1	2	1	(*)	2	1	1	--------	1	1	2	1
May	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	--------	1	(*)	1	1
April	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	1	1	1
March	1	1	1	1	(*)	1	1	(*)	--------	1	1	1	1
February	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)	(*)	1	1
January	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	--------	1	(*)	(*)	1
No contact in 1958 or 1959	5	6	7	5	1	8	3	4	2	6	3	9	9

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 11: WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST AGENCY CONTACT WITH PARENTS OF CHILDREN NOT LIVING IN HOME OF PARENTS OR IN ADOPTIVE HOME, MARCH 31, 1959

Months since last agency contact	Total	In home of relatives	In foster family home			In institution for—					Elsewhere
			Boarding	Free	Wage or work	Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded and physically disabled	
Total, 41 States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 or less	59	51	59	49	53	67	79	53	69	50	56
4–6	12	13	11	12	12	12	7	17	11	17	13
7–9	6	8	6	8	8	6	3	8	5	10	6
10–13	4	5	4	5	5	3	(*)	4	2	4	5
14–15	3	3	3	3	4	2	----------	2	2	2	2
16–18	4	3	6	3	4	2	----------	3	1	2	4
19–24	2	3	2	4	2	2	----------	3	1	2	2
25 or more or no contact	10	14	9	16	12	6	11	10	9	13	12

*Less 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 12: WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE SERVICE WAS LAST INITIATED, MARCH 31, 1959

Number of years since service last initiated	Total	In home of parents	In home of relatives	In foster family home				In institution for—					Elsewhere
				Adoptive	Boarding	Free	Wage or work	Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded and physically disabled	
Total, 45 States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under ¼	15	20	16	15	9	14	11	10	58	5	17	10	13
¼ under 1¼	34	39	36	48	23	26	23	27	34	26	40	22	25
1¼ under 2¼	16	17	16	18	15	13	8	16	2	17	19	15	12
2¼ under 3¼	9	9	9	7	11	8	8	11	(*)	12	7	10	9
3¼ under 4¼	6	5	6	5	8	7	9	9	2	9	5	9	7
4¼ under 5¼	5	3	5	3	7	6	4	7	1	9	3	6	6
5¼ under 6¼	3	2	3	1	5	5	4	5	(*)	6	2	8	3
6¼ under 11¼	8	4	7	3	16	14	20	12	2	11	5	16	14
11¼ under 16¼	3	1	2	(*)	5	6	10	3	1	4	2	4	8
16¼ and over	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	3	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	3

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 13: AGE OF CHILD, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY WHEREABOUTS, MARCH 31, 1959

Age in years	Total	Home of parents	Home of relatives	Adoptive home	Foster family boarding home	Free, wage or work home	Institutions for—					
							Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded or physically disabled	Elsewhere
Total	100	44	9	6	27	2	6	(*)	(*)	3	1	2
Under ¼	100	26	2	23	43	(*)	2	1	-	(*)	(*)	3
¼ under 1¼	100	31	4	36	26	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
1¼ under 5¼	100	47	7	12	30	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
5¼ under 10¼	100	49	8	5	29	1	6	-	(*)	(*)	1	1
10¼ under 14¼	100	44	9	2	29	1	10	(*)	1	2	1	1
14¼ under 18¼	100	41	10	1	24	3	8	(*)	1	8	1	3
18¼ under 21¼	100	39	10	1	16	6	3	2	1	3	2	17

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix Table 14: WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, MARCH 31, 1959

Age in years	Total	Home of parents	Home of relatives	Adoptive home	Foster family boarding home	Free, wage or work home	Institutions for—				
							Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally or physically handicapped
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under ¼	1	1	(*)	4	2	(*)	(*)	4	--------	(*)	(*)
¼ under 1¼	5	4	3	31	5	3	1	2	(*)	(*)	2
1¼ under 5¼	18	20	16	36	20	12	6	(*)	1	(*)	7
5¼ under 10¼	26	28	25	18	27	17	23	--------	16	1	22
10¼ under 14¼	23	22	23	7	24	17	37	4	35	19	27
14¼ under 18¼	23	22	28	3	20	38	31	51	41	74	33
18¼ under 21¼	4	3	5	1	2	13	2	34	6	6	8
21¼ and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	1	(*)	1
Median age in years	[1] 10. 2	9. 8	11. 3	3. 0	9. 6	14. 3	12. 4	[2]	14. 0	15. 8	13. 0

[1] From ungrouped data.
[2] Not computed because both mothers and babies are in these institutions.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

3 9999 05708 7015
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961

CHILDREN'S BUREAU PUBLICATION NO. 387—1960

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Children's Bureau